

# The Lacombe Guardian

VOL. III. No. 19

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1916

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## Great Victory for the Allies

The great offensive of the Allies in Flanders commenced on Saturday last, and in one of the greatest battles of history moved the Huns back on the entire western front, in many places for a distance of two and a half miles. Thousands of wounded German soldiers were taken prisoners, together with over three hundred officers. Enormous amounts of army supplies were taken. The German losses in killed and wounded are terrific, and Great Britain and France also look for heavy casualty lists. The Allies are ready for the great drive, and the battle is raging furiously with great success to our arms. On the Italian front, the Germans are also being wiped off the earth, and reports from Russia are to the effect that the German armies there are in danger of being annihilated, and must soon make an effort to retreat. There is no news from the Dardanelles since last week. Altogether it looks as though Germany had shot her bolt, and faces severe defeat in the near future.

London, Sept. 27.—The great

drive of the Allies has already carried them far into the German positions from the sea to Verdun, for a greater gain than they have registered since the battle of the Marne. In two days the Allies have taken more than 20,000 prisoners, more than 30 field guns, and an unnumbered amount of machine guns, and vast quantities of material.

The yesterdays of Châlons saw a front of more than 15 miles to a depth ranging from two-thirds of a mile to two miles, and a quarter, they have occupied Hill No. 70, only a mile north of Lens, in the heart of the mining section of Northern France, and threaten to outflank the Germans there; they have occupied the entire village of Souchez, north of Arras, and have broken the German front on both sides of Labassee canal for a width of five miles and a depth of four thousand yards, after capturing the village of Loos.

London, Sept. 27.—The first consignment of wounded from the latest battle on the western front reached London at midnight. The twelve men in the party were guarded carefully from a curious crowd at the railway station. They were quickly placed in ambulances and removed to hospitals.

"It really began on Friday with a heavy artillery action," the Daily Mail quotes one of the wounded officers as saying. "Saturday morning, under a hurrican of shrapnel, the infantry leaped out with short but sharp rushes. The German trenches were at a distance of four hundred yards."

"There was some fine work with the bayonet and hundreds of prisoners gave themselves up with apparent earnestness. Their willingness to be captured was the most surprising thing of the whole business. Many of them were old men who seemed crushed and exhausted."

Petrograd, Sept. 27, via London—The German aggressive on the eastern front has become noticeably weaker during the past few days. With the exception of their penetration of Russian territory, the impetuous strides with which the Germans for a time made last head way against the Russians, carrying everything before them, have been gradually shortening up. At the same time, the Russian opposition, with the replenishment of the army's military supplies, is growing daily more stubborn, and resort is being had to bayonet attacks, with apparently all the confidence and vigor that carried the Russian arms last winter to the crests of the Carpathians.

The efforts made to trap the Russian armies retreating from Vienna failed, as did the similar efforts made last summer after the taking of Warsaw, without

standing that the opportunity for success in the Vilna region appeared much more promising. The assaults upon Vilna have been checked by the brilliant defense of General Skarzyński, and the operations he has come to a temporary standstill, due to the exhaustion of both combatants after days of battling.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Intelligence from the Champagne front, beyond Châlons, which reached Paris today, shows that it was the right of the German Crown Prince's army which was shattered in the attacks of Friday and Saturday. The crown prince's centre made furious efforts to carry on in the Aisne valley, with the result that all railroads to the east and north, according to French information, were engaged last night in carrying away German wounded.

French officers reckon that the crown prince's army lost 100,000 men in this attack and the previous assaults during the summer. The plan of attack of this army has been the sending in masses of two divisions, or about 40,000 men, at a time against the French works.

London, Sept. 29.—A report confirmed, is that the forty-first German army corps was overtaken by the flooding of the Pripet marshes, and being unable to escape nearly the whole of the corps perished.

London, Sept. 29.—An official communication from Field Marshall Sir John French just made public dealing with the operations in France Tuesday, says a statement that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally strong German lines of trenches and homé-pierced steelers several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the statement says, the British are now after the third line of trenches.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The correspondent of *L'Humanité*, on the German border writes that General von Hindenburg said the other day: "I may win as many battles as you like against the Russians, but I never shall be able to beat their entire army."

The new offensive movement of the Allies has resulted in a further gain in the Artois region, near Souchez, the French war office announced today.

Additional progress is reported in Champagne. The German counter attack in the Argonne is said to have been repulsed. The Germans left the ground before the trenches covered with dead.

The relations between the Austrians and Germans are more strained. Austrian soldiers are driven to desperation by the brutality of German sergeants, and either commit suicide in scores or escape to the Russian army. The Germans are indignant with the Austrians for spoiling the success of the campaign. "This is ridiculous," they say, "are not fit for war." All these signs are at the turning point approaching the final victory won by the Russians. It may or may not be true that several German commanders have been degraded for their failure to surround the Russian army east of Vilna, but it is a fact that they did fail in spite of the heavy sacrifices.

ALLIED AEROPLANES DROP BOMBS ON STUTTGART

Paris, Sept. 23.—The first definite Anglo-French retaliation in kind for repeated German bombing dropping air raids over towns and cities in Great Britain and France has been registered. To-night's official communiqué from Paris announces that "a group of aeroplanes," some time during today dropped "about a hundred bombs" on the royal palace and the station at Stuttgart, capital of the German kingdom of Württemberg. The aeroplanes, although cannonaded at various places along the line, returned safely to their base. No information on the result of the bombs dropped is as yet forthcoming.

## Dr. Clark Will Speak in Lacombe

Dr. M. Clark, M.P., will address a meeting in the interests of the Patriotic Society and the Red Cross in the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening next, October 5th. Dr. Clark needs no introduction to Lacombe audiences, being known as one of Canada's leading orators, and his address will be well worth hearing. A cordial invitation is extended to every citizen of Lacombe and District.

There will also be a musical programme.

### RUSSIA NOW HOLDS OWN AGAINST THE GERMANS

London, Sept. 23.—With Russia more than holding her own against the Austro-Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, it is believed here that the Balkan powers would hesitate before going contrary to the wishes of their big neighbor and former protector. The Russians also are, doing better on the north end of their line, and thus far have prevented Field Marshal Von Hindenburg from reaching the Dvina river, west of Lennewaden, where for the second time the battle has been joined; and are putting up a stubborn fight further down the river west of Dvina, where the Germans claim to have penetrated their positions.

Southeast of Vilna the Russians are holding, which made possible the escape of the main army from the German net, are now falling back, and so far have so left a number of prisoners in the hands of the Germans. Prince Leopold of Bavaria has made a slight further advance, but Field Marshal Von Mackensen and his Austrian colleagues

in the south are at a standstill, or are being pushed back by the Russian commander, General Ivanoff.

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 23.—The official communication issued today by the war office concerning the fighting in the Caucasus says:

"On the 21st, in the coast district, there was rifle fire in the direction of Olti. In the region of Ghintaspore our scouts dispersed the Turks by their successful fire.

"In the region of Drishash, near Dzorohe, one of our patrols fired on a party of Turks."

"In the region of Van our scouts fought an engagement near the village of Aug. On the rest of the front the situation is unchanged."

### METHODIST FINANCIAL MEETING

The Lacombe District Meeting convened at Ponoka on Wednesday, September 15th. The Methodist delegates were E. T. Scragg, Lacombe; C. R. Corcoran, Blackfalds; A. D. Miller, Bentley; H. L. Dougan, Rimby; E. Barnes, Mirror; R. Clegg, Bashaw; J. W. Wilkin, Ponoka; W. L. Bradley, Clive. The time of the year accounts for the small attendance of laymen—for the season's work is too urgent for laymen in rural communities to leave their farms. Mr. L. E. Bell, of Clive, and Mr. Cummings, of Ponoka, represented the laymen of the district. The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the business of the several fields, and in the evening two excellent addresses were given by Dr. J. H. Ridder, principal of AFRA College, and Rev. Thomas Bateman, of China. Mr. Bateman, of China, was present on the 14th, and at present on furlough, and he is to visit Clive on November 4th. The people of this community will have the opportunity to hear him tell about the New China that is arising.

### DEATH OF MRS. JACKSON

After an illness extending over several years, Mrs. G. T. Jackson, beloved wife of G. T. Jackson, C.P.R. Agent here, died on Friday last, aged thirty-four years. Deceased was a resident of Lacombe for the past nine years, and had a host of friends among our citizens. About five months ago she became stricken with that dread disease, consumption, and although everything within human power was done to effect a cure, all efforts were without avail, and she passed to her rest on Friday night, surrounded by her sorrowing family, and other relatives.

Deceased was a daughter of Mr. James Horner, of Edmonton, and was married to G. T. Jackson in Medicine Hat about eleven years ago. The young couple removed to Innisfail, where Mr. Jackson was stationed until nine years ago, when they came to Lacombe. Besides her husband, deceased leaves behind three sons to mourn the loss of a loving mother, Fred, aged eight years, and James, aged six years. Six brothers and sisters survive her. James, who is a conductor on the C.P.R. at Edmonton, William, also in Edmonton; George and Edward, resident at Victoria, B.C.; Norman, on the staff of the railway at Lacombe, and Preston, now in France with the Canadian troops. One sister, Eva, is living at home in Edmonton.

The funeral service took place on Sunday afternoon at the family residence, and was attended by many citizens of Lacombe and friends and relatives from all parts of Alberta. Rev. M. White conducted the service at the home, the musical selections being rendered by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Woody, and others.

After the service at the home, the casket was taken to the C.P.R. depot and from thence to Edmonton, where interment took place on Monday in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Many friends expressed their sympathy by sending wreaths, the casket being completely covered with these tokens of love. Besides flowers from our citizens, the railway orders sent beautiful mementos.

The funeral arrangements were made by Messrs. Jackson and Wainwright, of Edmonton.

To Mr. Jackson and other members of the bereaved family the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends is extended.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mrs. Tett, Secretary of the Red Cross Society, here, has received the following acknowledgement from the Provincial Branch, Calgary:

Dear Madam—Miss Pinkham, having just left for Toronto for two or three weeks, I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your draft for \$203 from the Lacombe Branch—\$176 for medical supplies, \$23 for the Tobacco Fund, and \$3 from your Branch for the purchase of one dozen Red Cross brooches.

There is a very great and continuous demand for medical and surgical supplies, which are always expensive to purchase, and we know how very greatly the men appreciate tobacco, so we shall be glad if you will convey to all those who have contributed to this generous donation our grateful thanks for their kind help.

We are forwarding the brooches to you, under separate cover, to-day, and trust that they will reach you safely.

Yours faithfully,  
(Miss) H. DENNY,  
Acting Secretary.

### DEATH OF FINDLAY MCLEAN

Findlay McLean, a well-known findlay McLean, a well-known member of Jones' Valley, died yesterday at his home at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The funeral will take place tomorrow to the Lacombe cemetery at 3 o'clock p.m.

## Canadian Nurses in England

We take the following article from the Victoria Colonist. Miss Pierce is a sister of Mrs. W. G. Sage, of Lacombe.

The nurses of Victoria have not been backward in volunteering to go to the front and do their part for the Empire in the present crisis. Their patriotic zeal, perhaps, has not been fully appreciated. Certainly, comparatively little has been published to their eager efforts, yet, by every means in their power, to alleviate the sufferings of the gallant men who are stricken on the firing line and carried back to the hospitals for treatment. Articles occasionally are seen in contemporary journals descriptive of the noble self-sacrifice and the splendid work of the women of Europe who are laboring for the brave soldiers who are suffering for their country. Letters from Victoria volunteers confined to hospitals with wounds often mention the painstaking care and attention given them by their nurses, but it does not appear to be generally known that this city, as well as other communities of the Canadian West, largely represented among the heroic band of women who have traveled thousands of miles to be of some comfort to the men carried helpless from the field.

Miss Elizabeth Pierce, whose picture is published in these columns, is only one of many Victorians who is engaged in the kind of work mentioned. Her knowledge, skill and industry already have earned her special recognition in England, where she is in charge of the operating room of the Cliveden Hospital, Taplow. This is a Canadian institution of 1,000 beds. Miss Pierce's service to the Empire is of special interest to Victorians, because she is a graduate of the Jubilee Hospital. For a time she was the head nurse herself, and subsequently held the same responsible position in the Butte St. Hospital at Vancouver. Besides being an exceedingly capable nurse, Miss Pierce is a keen horsewoman, and will be remembered by many as a participant in many of the competitions of the Victoria and Terminal City horse shows.

The snapshot which accompanies Miss Pierce's photograph was taken on the Chivenor Hospital grounds, where one of the local nurses serves, they evidently believe in fresh air treatment.

It is stated, in this connection, that almost all the practicing graduates of the Jubilee Hospital, numbering thirty-five, have been accepted and are engaged in military nursing, which is a striking commentary on the training received at the local institution.

Among the Victoria nurses in service are Miss Black, Miss Hornby, Miss Dover, Miss Lloyd, Miss Saunders, Miss Cookson, Miss Mobley, Miss Youngusband, and Miss Watson, Miss Talbot.

Of the seventy-two nurses who have been accepted by the Canadian Medical Corps, No. 5 General Hospital, twenty-three are from this city. Twenty are serving in the front, which are expected to be received almost on day. Next Friday the Victoria Club is holding an "at home" in honor of the young ladies who have volunteered and will accompany the B.C. Base Hospital. That there will be a large number of their friends out to extend their hospitalities there is no doubt.

### THE RAM SALE

The First Annual Sale of Pure-Bred Rams will be held in the Bull Sale Pavilion, Lacombe, on Tuesday next, Oct. 5th. Over one hundred rams are entered, and S. W. Paisley will wield the hammer.



DR. MICHAEL CLARK, M.P.  
Who will address a Patriotic Meeting in the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening, October 5th, at 8 o'clock.

### WANT MORE SOLDIERS

New York, Sept. 21.—Germany is altering her marriage laws to make good the losses in lives through the war. The Imperial Gazette, of August 24, publishes a regulation by the Prussian Government authorizing the minister of justice to transfer to the magistrate's court jurisdiction for the granting of exemption from the existing law which prohibits women from contracting marriage before the completion of their 16th year. The same transfer of jurisdiction was ordered for cases of adoption of children.

### GERMANY ADMITS SHE WILL BE INSOLVENT

London, Sept. 22.—Discussing the difference between German and British finance, the Westminster Gazette points out that Mr. McKenna's efforts to keep the country solvent on its own resources by making the taxes and the loans go hand in hand is the exact contrary of the German policy, which admits that Germany will not be solvent after the war on its own resources, but counts upon peace with money drained from the allies. In fact, the new taxation, the Gazette observes, that it is little use lecturing the people on economy. The government must make them economize.





## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### WHAT IS THE NET PRICE OF GRAIN?

And now it is the market. For nearly fourteen months producers of food products have been on tender hooks. First was a short crop, next more war and "patriotism and production," then a big acreage and erratic weather; next better weather, big yields in sight and a steady weakening of prices. Every day that added to the certainty of a big crop also added to the certainty of a low price. The prophets of a few months ago are silent, while another group warns us that we may and probably shall be selling wheat at fifty cents and oats at twenty. Some people say the market is forced down by the grain dealers and others philosophically accept the dictum that prices react to the influences of supply and demand. But everyone knows from experience that low prices attend upon large production and prices are high when the producers of goods are sold out of stock.

At present the problem is to get every cent possible out of every bushel of grain produced. The solution of this problem involves the adoption of a definite plan or policy upon the part of the person who produces grain. He must either decide to thresh quickly, get his grain on the market, and take the going price, or to hold back in stacks, bins or elevators or sell his crop at once and buy, an option, for May delivery of a little of all three things. As to which is the best plan to follow, even himself, his own judge, no one way is the best. If it were the number of people taking it would soon upset the balance and some other way would be better. Whatever one does, he will have plenty of company for the methods of liquidating the crop are few as compared with the numbers who must manage scheme and sell.

But, in whatever plan is adopted by an individual there are details of management that make for greater efficiency than others. For instance, in a year like this when the market for the future is uncertain; when a man has his crop in shock and cannot get threshed for days it is good policy to stack as much as possible for wheat keeps well and cheaply in stack and is in fair way to improve its quality rather than deteriorate.

Besides, there is the necessity of careful conservation of all possible value in the crop and everyone agrees that stacking conserves value and threshing expenses even if it does involve extra handling. After one has practiced the best possible conservation with his crop before threshing he should not overlook methods of storing and selling which will continue his policy of thrift and conservation. Generally speaking the cheapest storage for grain is that provided on the land where the grain is grown and while it is not practical to provide granaries for a large crop it is well to make some provision each year to take care of grain storage and so avoid elevator charges and the depressing effect of a large visible supply.

Between the field or granary and the mill where wheat is ground into flour there is room for the further practise of economy, and whatever can be saved on this route adds to the net return the producer gets for his crop. Good farming does not end with producing a good crop delivered at the railway track. Good farming demands that every care be used to get grain to the ultimate consumer with the least possible expense and waste. In fact, it involves the practise of steady marketing of produce so that there may be neither surpluses nor excess. The lowering of the grain belt's average cost of marketing of course, is the cost of grain marketing. True, they give a service, but such service costs money, and if the service can be dispensed with the charges will revert to the producer and this is the real reason for the grain loading platform. Wherever possible the producer should earn the cost of loading grain into the cars rather than

let the elevator company earn it.

Of course, if the grower has decided to sell to the elevator he does not need to go to the work of loading from a platform. But he can store equally as cheap in terminal elevators if he does not want to sell at once, and so have elevator storage without paying for loading into cars. Many successful wheat farmers follow the practise of selling as soon as the grain is threshed. Others do this and at the same time buy wheat on option for delivery in a future month, thus avoiding the risk of carrying actual wheat in granaries or elevators, but assuming the risks of variations in markets and of getting a higher price in the future month than buying by the way, is approximately the price of cash grain plus the cost of storage, insurance, commissions, etc., so that whatever the market gains over these charges, is a gain in the selling price of the grain. This, of course, is speculating on the grain market, but so is the practise of storing grain on the farm or in the elevator. A safe rule for one to follow in such a practise is not to handle on option more than the amount of his wheat sold in the fall. Theoretically this is speculating with one's own property at his own risk, while to handle more on option than he has sold for cash is to speculate with another's property. In such speculative transactions the smallest amount ordinarily handled is 5,000 bushels at a margin of five-cents, which would be an investment of \$250, and if grain goes down five cents this \$250 would be lost unless more margin were put up and the price returned to the point at which it was bought.

This year's grain crop is generally conceded to be the largest America has ever produced. It was intended at seeding time that all possible to produce a big crop should be done. It was expected also that the world's consuming markets would require such a crop, and that they would pay prices on the basis of values prevailing from the time harvested to a little later. This coincided with the realization of a large yield in America has been a very great disappointment, and has led to many statements to the effect that "dealers" were hammering the prices down. In some quarters this opinion became so emphatic that men were moved to act upon it and as a case in point the Calgary Board of Trade called a conference of various interests with the idea of passing a resolution asking the British Government to buy the Canadian crop at a stated price.

Now, in part, it is true that dealers had quoted lower prices than the yield deserved. Besides, the cost of doing business this year with Europe is high for the reason that the payment for goods sold in one nation to be delivered in another is largely a process of adjustment. Europe does not send so much money to Canada to buy wheat. The exporter loads his cargo and draws upon the individual or firm in the foreign country to whom the shipment is consigned. This draft may then be banked and credit given the exporter. But the draft is not worth its face value; the cost of passing it through the banks and getting it credited in the country upon which it is drawn must be taken off, and the difference between the value of the receiving country's money in terms of our money adjusted. At present the value of British money in America is low because America has so much of it and so much more coming. This supply constitutes a liability, a responsibility. Simply a constant large supply making a commodity cheap. These drafts then being worth less than their actual face value makes the returns from them less and consequently the real value of wheat which they

represent is less. At present the charge for exchange amounts to approximately 8 cents per bushel of wheat.

We have therefore pronounced influences depressing the price of wheat; first, a supply in America sufficient to supply the normal demand of the consuming market for a year, high cost of transportation and insurance and a lessened value of the medium of exchange which we accept in payment of our grain.

But Liverpool is quoting, let us say \$1.50 a bushel. By the time this gets into the hands of readers it may be more or less, while the producer in Western Saskatchewan or Alberta sells around 70 cents. This is a wide spread, much wider than in normal times. The explanation of the wide spread is that charges for insurance on ocean passage have gone up—ocean ship space is higher by four times, the value of British banking paper is less and the charges for lake transportation are higher due to an increase in demand to fulfill not only our own needs but the St. Louis grain crop and the British Government's grain crop and loan. The higher cost of insurance is, of course, directly traceable to the fact of enemy submarines. The increase in boat demand is due to the British Government's requirements for ships to carry troops, and army supplies from all parts of the world to centres where men are located. Boat space is a commodity that is dealt in just as is grain or cotton. An exporter of grain does not necessarily arrange with a steamship line direct for space. He may do that, or he may arrange for space with a broker who has space for sale. These are the real regulators of ocean freight rates. They comprise sets of different kinds of space that may be had on tramp boats, and offer it for sale to exporters, or they accept orders for space and then bring boats to certain ports to supply the space. Space is scarce this year and consequently high. True, there is a community of interests with respect to ocean transportation contributes to arrangements as to freight charges on certain classes of goods, but in normal times there are so many independently owned ships, tramps, that rates for such commodities as grain, lumber, and all classes of non-perishable heavy freight tend to always approach the cost of the service.

The cost of doing business this year with Europe is high for the reason that the payment for goods sold in one nation to be delivered in another is largely a process of adjustment. Europe does not send so much money to Canada to buy wheat. The exporter loads his cargo and draws upon the individual or firm in the foreign country to whom the shipment is consigned. This draft may then be banked and credit given the exporter. But the draft is not worth its face value; the cost of passing it through the banks and getting it credited in the country upon which it is drawn must be taken off, and the difference between the value of the receiving country's money in terms of our money adjusted. At present the value of British money in America is low because America has so much of it and so much more coming. This supply constitutes a liability, a responsibility. Simply a constant large supply making a commodity cheap. These drafts then being worth less than their actual face value makes the returns from them less and consequently the real value of wheat which they

represent is less. At present the charge for exchange amounts to approximately 8 cents per bushel of wheat.

We have therefore pronounced influences depressing the price of wheat; first, a supply in America sufficient to supply the normal demand of the consuming market for a year, high cost of transportation and insurance and a lessened value of the medium of exchange which we accept in payment of our grain.

These conditions are sufficient to keep prices low for some time and constitute a tremendous burden upon the producers. The remedy proposed in some quarters is that the British Government, by buying our crop or a portion of it, or that prevailing in the open market, another is that the British Government buy a large portion of the crop at market prices so that the overflow might be taken up; another is that the British Government release ships to transport grain across the Atlantic so that the freight rate may fall; and that the British Government take the necessary steps to establish the full value of their currency in America so that drafts will not be so heavily discounted; and the last is that producers hold back, that our own financial institutions assist farmers to hold back their wheat to keep the price on a level with demand. Fortunately, some of these suggestions are recognized as being in the nature of remedies. Sir Robert Borden has assured us that ships will be available to carry our crops, improvement in the value of British notes is taking place, insurance should come down with the apparent weakening of the submarine menace and European exporters are taking on considerable quantities of Canadian wheat. But producers must hold back every possible bushel of wheat even though that means storage for two years. The depressed prices this year will mean a lessened production in the near future and consequently a better price for those who can afford to hold.

JAS. KEIR HARDIE,  
LABOR LEADER, IS  
DEAD IN SCOTLAND

London, Sept. 26.—James Keir Hardie died of pneumonia in a nursing home at Glasgow this morning. He was a Labor member in parliament, and the leader of the peace element in the British Socialist party.

**CANADIAN  
PACIFIC**

Special Fares

FOR

**Thanksgiving Day**

Going dates October 8th - 11th  
Return limit October 15th

Full information as to fares, etc.,  
from any C.P.R. agent, or from  
R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent, Calgary



### Tea Table Talks No. 1

There would be no need for "Pure Food Laws" if every product were given a title of the care expended in assuring the perfect purity of

## BLUE RIBBON TEA

That care is exercised from Tea Garden to Table. In the blending, the most minute care ensures uniformity.

The now doubly-protective wrapping ensures against the slightest deterioration by dust, moisture or careless handling.

Your ideals of food-purity are expressed by always using

Blue Ribbon Tea

**Now Showing:  
Full Line of Fall  
and Winter Suit-  
ings and Over-  
coats.**



**Suits to Measure  
from \$17.50**

**D. CAMERON**

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing  
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

**Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables**

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Phone 143

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables

**Best Equipped Livery In Lacombe**

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

**D. W. GARNER, Prop.**

Great West Livery  
Feed and Sale  
Stables







**The Store  
with the  
Best Values**

# THE LEADING STORE

**The Store  
with the  
Right Prices**

## WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE LEADING STORE NEWS

### Ladies' New Silk Waists

We are showing a beautiful range of new Silk Waists in all the leading shades and styles. They are well made and perfect fitting.

Prices are from.....\$3.50 to \$4.50

### New Silk Poplins

These Silks are 36 inches wide and make up beautifully. We have a good assortment of shades. Per yard.....\$1.00

### New Robe Cloths

These Cloths are a good weight and are especially for kimonos; patterns are of a new design; a good choice of colors. Price.....20c, 25c, 30c



### Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Our Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats have arrived. They are extra good value, made of the very best materials and up to date in style, well tailored and good fitting, and our prices are very low. We will be pleased to show them to you at any time.

### New Hand Bags

We have a large range of Hand Bags, a good assortment of colors, a variety of styles. Prices from.....75c to \$3.50

### Corded Velvets

New Corded Velvets for dresses, a beautiful assortment of colors, narrow and wide cord, in navy, brown, red, old rose, cream, black, and various other shades. Special per yard.....65c

### Men's and Boys' Department

Having sold out so closely last year on all men's and boys' winter wear, we are in better shape this year to offer new, up to date lines of Clothing, Underwear, Wool Mackinaws (fancy and plain), Hats, Caps, Fur and Wool Overcoats, Wool Shirts, Boots and Shoes and Rubber Footwear.

Having bought before the sharp advance, our prices are lower. Below are a few of our offerings:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Light Grey Flannel Shirts, separate collar.....  | \$1.25 |
| Men's Wool Caps, fur lined.....  | .50c   |
| Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, per garment.....   | \$1.25 |
| Heavy Wool Overshirts.....   | 1.25   |
| Fur Coats, Alaska Beaver, Dog, Cub Bear, Coon, at very close prices, and a large range to select from. |        |

**GROCERY DEPARTMENT**—Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from

**Agent for  
the New Idea  
Patterns**

# A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full  
range of Hardware  
at  
the Lowest Prices**

### Don't Neglect the Eyes of Your Children

A good share of the trouble of children who in school matters are not pushing ahead as they should, can be attributed to eye trouble, so say teachers and school officials. Parents probably never think of this, nevertheless it is a fact.

It would be wise to have the child's eyes examined by a competent optician. Such services cost you nothing here.

**There are many people who have a wrong idea of Astigmatism**—It is not a disease but an irregularity in the curvature of the eye and can be corrected by specially ground lenses. Its usual symptoms are headaches, often accompanied by a turning of the head a little to one side and squinting the eyes, in viewing objects.

We are perfectly equipped to examine the eyes and correct all defects that glasses will remedy.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

**PAUL HOTSON**

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

### Items of Interest Locally

F. McLear is opening a new pool hall at Ponoka this week

The continued rains are doing some damage to grain in the stock

Mrs W. C. Koss, of Indianapolis, Indiana, is visiting here with her daughter, Mrs C. W. Rutledge.

The first car of wheat from Ponoka to the Evangelistic Service this district was purchased by the vics which are still being constructed. Grain Growers' Grain Co., and ducted in Dolman Street. Stove was shipped out by A. W. Laird building every evening at eight o'clock p.m. (Saturdays excepted). Come to the Evangelistic Service this district was purchased by the vics which are still being constructed. Grain Growers' Grain Co., and ducted in Dolman Street. Stove was shipped out by A. W. Laird building every evening at eight o'clock p.m. (Saturdays excepted).

God's salvation is free to all, without money and without price. Isaiah 55:1. All are welcome.

Emery Shillito left for Calgary on Monday with the intention of enlisting with one of the regiments forming there. W. Grant, late teacher of the Bentley school, has also enlisted, and is in the University Corps.

Miss Madge Threlfall left this week for Montreal, where she takes the boat to England, leaving on October 4th. Miss Threlfall is entering the Red Cross work as a nurse, and her many friends wish her success and God speed.

### ONE OF OUR GIRLS

The Rex management has made arrangements for the presentation of the famous international romance, "One of Our Girls," at the theatre on Saturday night next. This is a beautiful and thrilling play, and with that bright actress Hazel Dawn in the leading role, has never failed to draw appreciative audiences wherever shown. Last Saturday night the Rex had "Tess of the Storm Country," and was compelled to run the show through three times. Never were better pictures shown than those coming regularly to Lacombe's popular theatre.

The "Trey o' Hearts" is the feature for Friday evening at the Rex. This play is becoming more interesting with each instalment, and is drawing good audiences.

Miss Nettie Ross, of Edmonton, entertained the Epworth Leagues of the Methodist Church on Monday evening last, giving a very vivid description of her

trip from Edmonton to the Panama Exposition, through different parts of California, Arizona, and Mexico. She held the rapt attention of her audience for at least three-quarters of an hour or thereabouts. The meetings, of this Society are fairly well attended, but still there's room for more. The evenings are always profitable, and spent in meeting every Monday evening, and a cordial invitation is extended to all young people of the town to be present.

### NEW GOVERNMENT FOR NORTH URGED

Edmonton, Sept. 23.—The Federal government has now under advisement the appointment of a resident governor in the vast northern tract known as the Northwest Territories.

A suggestion embodying this step was forwarded a short time

ago to Sir Robert Borden by H. A. Mackie, who recently returned from an extensive tour of this region, and that there are already 4,000 white people residing in the territories. The third of the area of Canada, the office which would accrue from governed by a commissioner at the appointment of a resident in the territories. The many, and his appointment would be resident in the territories. The Indian agency has its base at Fort Smith, 14 miles north of which the government could keep in touch with the Alberta boundary line.

The country between Athabasca and Fort Smith is timbered and adapted to only mixed farming, but at Fort Smith there commences an open territory covering approximately 60,000 square miles. Much agricultural land in this belt is already fit for the plow. The premier's attention is drawn to the fact that an era of development is at hand in this region, and that there are already 4,000 white people residing in the territories.

While the question of an effective government for the district may remain in abeyance for some little time, it is expected favorable action will be taken with regard to the resident commissionership.

### New Goods Now in Stock

Men's and Boys' Shoes

Rubbers and Overshoes

Felt Shoes

Sheepskin Shoes

Moose Moccasins

Oil Tan Moccasins

Men's Leather Leggings

Winter Mitts and

Gloves for Men

and Boys

Prices Low



**Denike & Bulger**  
Jewelers

LACOMBE ALBERTA

**L. PETERKA**

Opposite Tritworth's Furniture Store Lacombe